eral experiments have lately been made by some of the most eminent physicians of Paris, and with astonishing success. Persons who have been for

months affected with sciatica have been instantly cured by this light and innocent burning. THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

BILLS! BILLS!!

This week we send bills to all of our Western subscribers whose subscriptions expire at No. ons-that is, with the end of the year. Do not overlook them-and we ask a prompt response to them, with such new subscribers as each one can olderen. The hearty cooperation of every individund who is the friend of the Era, is the life of its subscription list. Recollect the terms

An old subscriber, and two new ones, or three new subscribers, \$5; clubs of five, \$8; clubs of ten, \$15. Single copies, \$9. Agents allowed 5 cents for every new, 25 cents for every resemble subscriber, which they may retain themselves, or allow to subscribers, just as they please. Every friend of the paper authorized and requested to do all he can for its interests.

Thus far, we return our grateful acknowledge ments to the many friends who have shown their anxiety to promote its circulation.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH

Last week, a mistake occurred in printing the club prices of the Friend of Youth. The price of ten copies is \$3.50, instead of \$3, as was stated. Agents and others sending subscribers will blease notice this.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is of reasonable length and respectable execution. Our foreign relations are represented in a healthful and peaceful condition. The prosperity of the country is dwelt upon with much complacency, and the President does not seem to think that there is any suffering on account of the existing financial policy of the

Nothing is said of the deep discontent prevail ing in the North in regard to the Fugitive law, or of the Disunion movements of the South. But much is said of the reverence due the laws. And of the fixed purpose of the Administration to see that they be faithfully executed.

The measures of the dast session respecting slavery and the Territories are fully, emphatically endorsed; the President hopes they will be rogarded as a final settlement of MI the dangerous questions which at one time menaced the Union, and strongly advises that Congress abstain from disturbing them. Of course, the odious Fugitive law is sustained and we now know that it is an Administration measure.

The reduction of postage to t ree cents, uni fication of the rates on newspapers, are sordfally recommended; and it is suggested that a said it work well, the ate on letters may be got er reduced to two cents.
The city of Washington is favorably and gracerate on letters may be fully commended to the care of Congress, and an appropriation advised, for the purpose of supply-

River and Harbor Improvements are not over looked; but the only part of the message which may not have been written by a Democratic President, is that relating to a Tariff. Mr. Fillmore recommends a modification of the Tariff of 1846. so as to substitute specific for ad valorem duties. but still he is opposed to high imposts.

ing it with water.

Such is a brief summary of the important parts of the message. It is well written, and is ambitious neither in sentiment nor style. Its most remark-

NON-CONFORMITY, AT TIMES A DUTY.

The Washington Republic, towards the close of a long article in which it attempts to show that individuals have no right to pronounce upon the moral character of a law they are commanded to obey makes the following admissions, which completely upset all its previous arguments :

"It is also true, that it may be the duty of a individual, on Christian principles, to refuse obe-dience to a particular law. We must 'obey God rather than men,' and therefore, if the law required us to do something against the plain, express, revealed command of God forbidding us to o it we not only may, but should, refuse to obey Thus the early Christians, being required to o for idolatrous worship to the statues of the Emperor, refused to obey. Again, the Apostles. having received an express command from their Saviour to preach in his name, continued to preach, notwithstanding an arbitrary order of the lanhedrin against it. This was in one case a mere offering of passive resistance—a mere declin-ing themselves to obey; and little more in the other. No active resistance was in either case thought of-no commotions were stirred up-no forcible opposition resorted to or recommended-no atmpt made to defame or decry the governing power, or to bring it into contempt or hatred with the people. In one case, there was a simple and respectful refusal to do what God had expressly forbidden, and, in the other, to forbear doing what he had expressly commanded , and the persons refusing suffered stripes or went to the stake, not only without resisting, but even rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer in And only in these and such like cases-of plain, manifest certainty that God's law is against human law-can active obedience l refused, according to the theory of Christianity or the practice of the early Christians.

This is a distinct, emphatic assertion of the which the Republic and kindred journals have indulged in so much senseless clamor. The supremacy of the Higher Law, and the absolute duty of every citizen to judge of Human Law for himself, and disobey it, should it enjoin upon him. in his judgment, what the Higher Law forbids, are plainly, unqualifiedly affirmed.

doctrine of the Republic, must decide this doctrine

The majority of the l'cople of the non-slavethat the condition of slavery is morally wrong. They conscientiously believe that it is a violation of natural right and every principle of Christianity, to hold a fellow-man in bondage-in a condition, wherein, being regarded as property by the law, he can acquire no property; in which the sacred relations of husband and wife, are subordihody and soul, his mind, his conscience, his affecdisposal of another. Such a condition they believe inherently, unchangeably wrong; and, Congress. therefore, they would be criminal in the sight of God, if they should hold a fellow-being, or aid

in placing him, in it. Now, to say nothing of things of emission en joined by the Fugitive Law, it makes a positive would be as much a violation of conscience, as of Thaddeus Stevens at the last session, it saysto obey a law commanding them to assist in hanging a man, did they believe capital punish-

The requisition is as unconstitutional as would be the establishment of a certain form of religion. Congress is expressly forbidden to pass any law abridging the rights of conscience; and our Courts of Justice signalize their regard for these rights, by never exacting an oath from the citizen who believes every form of swearing wrong

Now, the Republic, unless it take the ground that to aid in replacing a man in slavery, is so Congress? Would be invoke the pistol and manifestly right, that no citizen can possibly feel bowie knife against the Freedom of Debate? any conscientious objection to it, must admit Would be set on foot another Southern Caucus, that the requisition we have referred to, is wrong, tyrannical, unconstitutional, insulting.

THE GREAT OBJECTS OF THE UNION.

intellect; but, as a statesman, he certainly is not characterized by any remarkable breadth of view or elevation of sentiment. He seems seldom to forget that he is, first and foremost, the attorney of be Trading Classes. Their views, their sup- pature. posed interests, generally determine his policy. We have been accustomed to believe that the Union was formed "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity." We know that the necessity of providing means for the payment of the public debt, and for the relief of the business interests of the country, were potent reasons in favor of a Union; but he who attaches paramount importance to these, does injustice to the memory of the wise men who founded the present Constitution.

These remarks are suggested by some observations which fell from Mr. Webster, in his reply to certain merchants of New York, who lately waited upon him in that city to do him honor.

"There were crises," he said, "in public affairs, when it was necessary to revive and reanimate an attachment to the Union, and to recall the princiles upon which it was formed, and the motives for which it was formed-and one of these crises was now. And, in his opinion, there was no place for this revival so becoming as among the men for and and established the Union.

The Union was created for many purposes One was to pay off the national debt, another was to secure the proceeds of the public land for the payment of that debt. Yet others were to make us one people, and to give us peace at home and

respectability abroad.

"But it will be found by those who investigate the matter, that the main purpose for which it is formed was to aid and to protect trade and commercial

How the "main chance" looms up in all his speeches! It is the money value of things which first strikes his calculating mind. His theory is, that the Union was formed for merchants and shopkeepers-its great purpose being, to help them make money.

Now, Trade is a good thing in its place-one f the necessities of Society, constituted as it isbest taken care of, however, when most let alone But there are other things better than Trade. Peace, external and internal, Security, Freedom Justice, Education, Religion, Humanity, exemption from Anarchy, from Despotism, from For eign Aggression, are not to be named with the favorable or unfavorable balances of a merchant's leger. They are all infinitely more important than Trair, and constituted, not subordinate, but paramount reasons for the formation of the Amer-

THE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A town of twenty thousand inhabitants in Nev England has three daily newspapers, and a copy

of one of them costs one penny.

This is a fact very well worthy of consideration. Paper must there be free from excise restrictions, and the stamp and advertisement duties must be trivial, if they exist at all. Knowl edge is not taxed in the Western Republic. Fisca obstacles are not there opposed to education by the press. The facts are significant of abundant mental activity.
But much has been said about the moral de-

pravity of the American press. As a cheap press, it is accused of being, in many instances, an ob-scene tyranny.—London Standard of Freedom.

The Standard, tacitly admitting the accusation proceeds to show that a cheap press is not neces sarily corrupt. We have heard quite too much of the "moral depravity," the "obscene tyranny" of American newspapers. The charge, undenied by the Standard, when brought against our newspapers generally, is grossly libellous. We have long been in the habit of looking over some six hun acle feature, that which will stamp the character dred of them, religious and secular, of all secof this Whig Administration is, its full, unquali- tions, and we assert that, generally, due redie, the Cass Non-Intervention policy, and the columns. There is not one obscene paper on our abominable Fugitive Law of the last session of list of exchanges. Licentiousness is confined to excitements we often observe violence of denunciation, carelessness in the statements of facts, and perverse sophistries; but, apart from these exhiions, common to all countries, there is, to say the least, quite as much regard manifested for virtue and decorum, as is evinced by the best class of English journals.

Nor does the cheanness of our press impair the value of its issues. Where so many newspapers are printed, it must be expected that there will be many editors of an inferior grade; but this does not prevent the issue of many papers of high intellectual character. We could lay our finger upon not a few, which, in the strength, scope, pense, spirit, and style of their editorials, will suffer in no degree by comparison with the most renowned foreign newspapers. If arrangements were made by Governments for free exchanges, within certain limits, between the journals of their respective countries, the American Press, and the English and European Press would understand one another better, and be less apt to do injustice

ANOTHER PLATFORM-HINTS AT VIOLENCE. The Washington Union is terrified at the idea

of Disunion, but it is extremely anxious to make the most of the excitement in the South. It will not allow the agitation to subside without a stren uous attempt to wring further concessions from the North, and to reëstablish the Slave Power. It rejoices at the triumph of the Union men in Georgia, but is in trepidation lest they should fail to creet a new platform for the North. "This Compromise to shape their own course, and recommend their own platform to the South . If paramount claims of the "Higher Law," against they abuse their power-if they do not use it with wisdom and energy-if they do not lay down a platform which should unite the South, and even the North itself, in carrying out the true principles of the Constitution-that victory will turn to little but dust and ashes. But can they fail to do their duty? Can they mistake the path to it? Will they not stand up like men-men The question arises, does the Fugitive Law devoted to the Constitution as well as the Unioncommand what is clearly in conflict with the Divine and say, with all respect, in the firmest and yet Law? Recollect, each citizen, according to the in the most conciliatory language, that they are willing to acquiesce in the Compromise which has been adopted, but upon the express understanding that it is to be carried out ne good faith-that the Fugitive holding States have been educated in the belief Slave law is not to be distarbed-that agitation is to cease in our public councils, and no further aggression o be attenued; or that the Southern States will take such encroachments at every hazard and to the last stremata 20

The malcontents of Georgia may say just what they please, and back out when they get ready nate to the relation of ownership; in which his It is not for them or their adviser, the Union editor, to give law to the Union, to build platforms tions, his earnings, his all, are at the absolute for the North, to make the union of the States dependent upon the perpetuity of certain acts of

> We have had quite enough of this miserable dictation and menace. It is the discipline of the plantation, and may do for slaves, but not free-

That paper, not content with advising Georgia requisition on themall, should they be called upon to place Congress under bonds for its good beby the Marshal, to aid in replacing a human being haviour, is unscrupulous enough to hint at violent in precisely that condition which they believe to methods for restraining certain non-slaveholding be morally wrong. To obey the requisition members of that body. Speaking of the course

> "After the adjustment which was made at the last session, by which it was hoped that peace would be restored to the country and all agitation would cease, it can scarcely be expected that the same violent language, or any scheme of sgitaa, will now be tolerated in Congress. We served apprehend that a more efficient course than the laquent oppeals or carnest protests of the newspapers will be necessary to repress agitation, and preserve the transpullity of the Republic,"

> What does the editor of the Union mean by this language? Would he raise a mob to overawe to dictate to the National Legislature, and say, hitherto shalt thou come, and no further?

Oh, this lover of "peace and harmony!" How prudent and fraternal his counsels! The Union Nobody can doubt Mr. Webster's greatness of ought to know that such language, if understood to be sanctioned by any respectable portion of Southern men, is preciely calculated to convert even indifferent members into agitators. It will not do to presume upon the cowardice of human

NORTHERN DISUNIONISTS.

We were surprised to notice a day or two since in a Northern Whig paper the assertion that there is "no Disunion party in the North." We read the paragraph with very much the same ad-miration with which we should have read the assertion that there is no Disunion party in South Carolina. There is a party at the North, who are not only combining and cooperating to effect disunion by the nature and tendency of their measures and doctrines, but who openly avow that such is their immediate and direct object-Washington Republic.

The Republic then proceeds to quote from the eports of Conventions of Abolitionists, who beieve with Mr. Garrison, that the Constitution is a covenant with Death and an agreement with Hell," magnifying their numbers for the sake of making out its case.

We differ radically from Mr. Garrison in rela-tion to the Constitution; at there is a bold frankness about the man which disdains He and his friends are not apt to numerical force, and they are not an e their to misend the People concerning it.

The Republic says "this party is composed he Abolitionists and anti-slavery men." This is notoriously untrue. Of the three hundred thousand voters for Martin Van Buren at the last Presidential election, many were Abolitionists, all were anti-slavery men, but not one was a Disunionist-that is a believer in the doctrine of Mr. Garrison in relation to the Constitution.

His party comprises a very small proportion of the anti-slavery men of the country, and we are not aware that it has increased, or that it ever attempts to use the ballot box. It is represented by the Liberator of Boston, the National Anti-Sla-Standard and the North Star of New York, the Pennsulvania Freeman of Philadelphia, and the Anti-Slavery Bugle of Ohio-all of them weekly papers, and with an aggregate subscription much ess, we presume, than that of the New York Evening Post alone

The few thousands who entertain this Disunio dectrine, cannot fairly be said to constitute a party, for they rely alone upon moral influence. and think it wrong to vote or hold office under the Federal Constitution. How grossly unjust to compare these doctrinal, philanthropic Disunionists, with the demagogues and politicians of the South who are aiming by all the usual party instrumentalities to bring about a dissolution of

No Northern Legislature has passed resolutions ontemplating Disunion in any contingency. No Northern Convention of politicians has assembled to plot Disunion. No Northern political party has ever threatened or harbored the project. No Northern statesman or politician has broached or countenanced such a scheme. There is no Disunion party at the North-but, there are many men there who, if compelled to choose between Liberty on one side, and the Union on the other, would promptly sacrifice the latter. It is because they believe that Liberty and Union may be one. that they are Union men. A few more measures so atrocious as the Fugitive Bill would turn their love of the Union into hate. That abominable measure alone has done more to make a large portion of Northern citizens calculate the value of the Union, than any wrong ever done or prompted by the Slave Power.

THE UNION MEETINGS.

The Union meetings, as they are called at the Disunion in that section; but, to operate against the Free Soil party, and to give assurance to the liar system. Generally, the money-interest is at the bottom, and this, in conjunction with party considerations, and help from the office-holders contrives to make very effective demonstrations of patriotism and devotion to the Union.

The meetings, with one exception, have been held in our large cities, where office-hoblers, demagogues, and trades-people are most active-and in which large assemblages can be got together | their master, protested, prayed, cried against for almost any purpose. They have never been spontaneous-the unpremeditated result of popular feeling-but they have been got up with much contrivance and great labor, and at no small ex-

No one at the North, we suppose, understands them to express the sentiments of the People gen- of South Carolina. Judge Grier and the Fugierally. They afford simply a fair idea of the tive Law-in which the Judge is praised for his views and policy of those specially engaged in boldness against fanaticism. Copies an article

The real sentiments of the People are to be in in process all over the Free States, called to de- Quotes the Boston Courier against the Abolitionvoice of the country press generally, and from the results of the late elections in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. These all speak out trumpet-tongued against "the deep damnation" of that odious measure.

THE INCREASE OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

At the time of the emancipation act in Britain. ome twenty-one years ago, the Roman Catholics constituted a very insignificant portion of its election," it says, " will enable the friends of the population. Now, we learn that they number churches and 787 priests in England and Wales, 93 churches and 110 preachers in Scotland. In addition to these, they have 11 colleges in England and Scotland, 51 convents, 11 religious houses, 45 bishops in the colonies, and 27 bishops and archbishops in Ireland.

Their increase in this country is marked, but it is the result chiefly of foreign immigration The appointment of an Archbishop and the establishment of a Hierarchy in England, have caused intense excitement in that country, and the English Church is already beginning to look to the Government for some prohibitory measures against Papal encroachment. The Non-Conformists, although abhorring Roman Catholicism, ask nothing from the Government, which they consider equally interdicted from putting down false or establishing true doctrine, unless under circumstances which affect the general liberty and their own redress into their own hands, and resist all the public peace. The British Banner, their leading organ, says, "they will enter into no confederacy with the clergy of the Church of England for the agitation of this question," that they will leave the Daughter to fight against the Mother," and that "the question whether as affecting Popery or English Prelacy is one, and can be settled only on one principle." This principle must be the entire divorce of Church and State. On that principle we have settled the question in America, so that the establishment of a Roman Hierarchy in this country passes unnoticed by the Public, who have something more important to attend to, than the new title conferred on Bishop Hughes. In the said Bishop, we Americans recognised a busy, enterprising gentleman, who could preach a tolerably good discourse, and was somewhat fond of meddling in politics. His transmutation into an Archbishop will not improve, we presume, either his politics or preaching, or make people regard him as at all different from the rest of his fellow-citizens, in common with whom he may vote, if he please, and must obey the Laws generally, whether it please

> The Archetsnor may exact certain ceremonials from those who admit his spiritual domination, but nobody is obliged to admit it; and in his relations to Society and the Government, so far as rights are concerned, he stands upon the same

> level with the scavenger or hod-carrier. A British paper seems puzzled to know what

and Buffalo, into the position of suffragans. For this boon it is hoped Jonathan will be duly grateful. The New York Herald trumpets the fact, and exults in it, and the Boston Pilot echoes the

What will the President of the United States. do with the said Archbishop? Will his Highness pass by him in contemptuous silence?"

What will he do with him? Why, he has nothing more to do with him than with Patrick. his waiting man. Mr. Hughes, if he has any business with the President, can visit the White House on the appointed days, and take his turn with the rest of our republican brethren. It seems strange to us, on this side of the Atlantic, to see our trans-Atlantic friends thrown into such turmoil, by the announcement that somebody in Rome, called the Pope, has seen fit to style somebody else an Archbishop!

THE PUBLIC PRESS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

We have spoken at large of the pro-slavery influences to which the Administration and Congress are continually subjected in Washington city, specifying particularly the political press of this place. As it is impossible by a mere description to convey an idea of the pro-slavery character of our political journals, we shall present to our readers an abstract of the contents of those papers for several successive days.

Tuesday, November 26.

THE UNION. - A report (occupying four colimns) of the proceedings of a meeting of Hunker Democrats and Whizs, held at Manchester, New Hampshire, to testify devotion to the Union, hatred of Anti-Slavery agitation, and attachment to the Fugitive Law. An editorial leader, two columns long, on "Abolition wolves in sheep's clothing," in which some extravagant notions of Theodore Parker, assumed to be characteristic of Abolitionists, are exposed and denounced. " Another Mare's Nest."-The editor repels the charge that he has conceded anything to the detriment of the South, and maintains that the Mexican laws do not exclude Slavery from the Territories-Arkansas." - Quotes the extravagances of Governor Roane's Message, and informs the President that he intends to publish certain portions denouncing President Fillmore's Message threatening Texas with the military power, in the hope that, "in preparing his Annual Message, they may assist to save him from some declarations which some of his advisers are supposed to be Time the Manual of the Posts The editor quotes with horror the proceedings of the Quincy Mission Institute against the Fugitive Law, and invokes the country "to frown

down such wicked and mischievous fanaticism. Interesting."-Copies from the New York Herald the proceedings of the Mississippi Legislature, and draws from them the inference that Congress must act instanter, and crush the nest-egg of Abolitionism, or wo betide the Union! "Fuguive Slave Case." - Refers with delight to a fugitive slave case in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where, though the kidnapper failed to make good his claim, yet no violence was manifested. " Correspondence Letter from the firm of Lippincott, Grumbo, & Co., Booksellers, Philadelphia, denying that they are Abolitionists, that they are hostile to the rights of the South, or knew anything about the offensive features of the National Comic Almanac, a few copies of which they were so unfortunate as to send to the South. They append the certificate of the printer of the Almanac, who is extremely sorry that a little good-natured caricature in the Almanac should have been taken to heart by the Southern brethren. (The puppyism of this Grumbo concern is sublime.) Two scraps,

commonplace miscellaneous articles complete the Union for to-day. Compromise Speech in full. Union Meeting at Manchester, New Hampshire, in which the "old fogies" were magnified. Resolves of the Nashville Convention. "Laying Down the Law"being Judge Grier's charge in Pittsburgh in favor of the Fugitive Law. "Slaves Unwilling to be free" -a glowing account of some cighty slaves in Tennessee, who, having been willed free by Freedom, and returned with shoutings to slavery. A few miscellaneous articles complete the con-

one a sneer at Thompson, the other a shout of

triumph from somebody in New Hampshire, at

THE REPUBLIC, THE SPECIAL ORGAN. - Mr Crittenden's Opinion. A weak criticism on the malignant Disgnion speech of Langdon Cheves. from the Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate, lauding the President for his zeal in behalf of the Fugierred from the numerous, spontaneous meetings | tive Law. A doughy letter from Senator Cooper. nounce the Fugitive Law, from the concurrent | ists, Free-Soilers, Disunionists, and in favor of old Whig Principles. An article from a Kentucky paper, extolling Mr. Clay. An article from a Whig paper in Ohio, denouncing a Locofoco paper's denunciation of the Fugitive Law. A tirade from the Boston Transcript against George Thompson. A scrap of history, announcing that Thompson has come over to this country to promote a dissolution of the American Union. Some mis-

cellaneous extracts of no importance. SOUTHERN PRESS. - Langdon Cheves' Speech, en mortal columns. An editorial philippic against Clay and Webster for denouncing the Nashville Convention. Eulogium on Langdon Cheves. An affecting account of the departure of a slave from his master, who stopped with him at Pittsburgh The Nashville Convention and the Mississippi Legislature-the action of both commended, and great hopes expressed of Georgia. A few items complete its day's work.

Wednesday, November 27.

THE UNION .- Houston's speech in the Senate, ix columns long, on the military occupation of Santa Fe. "The Boston Slave Case"-the editor is not quite satisfied with the President or the At. torney General, or the claimant, or the negroes, or the whites. A case ought to be made, he says, so that the law may be tested in Boston. "What's in the Wind?"- Is pleased with an editorial of the New York Tribune, deprecating the discussion during the ensuing sessioh-knows not what to think of it-hails it, however, as evidence of returning reason - advises that Southern members allow no debate, listen to no debate, about the Law. Corrects a mis-statement about Mr. Clay's speech, and is pleased to see that he would dissolve the Union should Congress attempt to abolish slavery in the States. Publishes an announcement by B. Bond, United States marshal in Illinois, to prove that the Fugitive Law will be respected in that State. Denies certain charges by the New York Herald, and cannot conceive of any state of things that would justify an alliance with the unprincipled gang of Abolitionists anywhere. Repels with indignation the charge of the Evening Post and Colonel Benton, that it was at any time consenting to a modification of the Tariff. Is delighted with the classic elegance of the New York Express, in styling the radical Whigs "Woolly Heads." Gives the finale of the Nashville Convention. Publishes a communication, whose author hails the breaking of day at the North, and

Union meeting in that place, got up under the election."-Something more of the same sort. auspices of Judge Read and Wickoff Piatt, of showing the North how agitation is alienating from it the trade of the South. A few miscellaneous articles

THE REPUBLIC .- Mr. Clay's speech. A long editorial, trying to show that the Whig party has been defeated in Massachusetts because a faction sought to introduce anti-slavery principles into its creed, to make it a "contemptible Abolition party," and that its hope of resuscitation depends upon its fidelity to the Compromises of the Constitution and the Fugitive Law. A long, complimentary article from the North American, Philadelphia, on the Collin's Letter of the President. Three others of like character from Alabama and Georgia papers. Complimentary article on Senator King of Alahama. Last day's proceedings of the Nashville Convention. Items favorable to compromise. News, &c.

Southern Press .- One page filled with extracts from newspapers, calculated to inflame the Southern mind, to misrepresent the North, to embitter the feelings between both sections. An editorial commenting sarcastically on the opinion of the Attorney General, Crittenden. Another, exposing the Abolition tendencies in parties at the North. A satire on Union meetings. "A Traitor or Treason "-an article from the True Democrat, (Cleveland,) on the Disunionists of South Carolina. Hughes' report of his slave-catching mission to Boston. Speech of Judge Berrien. The Union's Hysterical Apology for Clay." All the items, of the inflammatory, Disunion sort-

Thursday, November 28.

THE UNION.-The argument of Mr. Curtis of Boston, in favor of the Fugitive Law, three columns long. The Southern Convention, another "Thanksgiving Day "-in which the Union is pronounced to be in imminent danger and in need of fervent prayer. "Cheves' Disunion Speech "-an editorial review, nearly three columns long, in which the editor pledges himself, that, if the Fugitive Slave bill be disturbed, if further aggression be attempted, and this agitation go on, he will go for secession, should redress be obtained in no other way, "Georgia"the editor rejoices at the victory of the Union men in Georgia, but insists that the Convention should lay down a Southern platform, the violation of which shall be deemed sufficient cause for Disunion. "Abolitionists and their Foreign Emissary "-closing with the elegant remark What a display of ivory descerates his glad meetings! It must be equal to the elephant's golgotha on the island of Spitzbergen!" " Abolition Spirit "-in which a facetious remark of the New York Evening Post about Senator Foote is treated as serious; while, in a short article against the Southern Press that follows, the editors are twitted with not knowing whether an article be intended " for wit, irony, or argument." "Congress "-Southern members are reported to be moderate but firm-Thaddeus Stevens is denounced-the editor speaks darkly of a fearful contin gency, viz: that it is possible "a more efficient course than the eloquent appeals or earnest protests of the newspapers will be necessary to repress agitation "-quotes also a characteristic article from the Pennsylvanian. "Truth from the shire Gazette, showing that the North would be Slavery Question, because Judge Huntington has charged the Grand Jury in favor of the Fugitlve Law. Hughes' account of his mission to Boston after the Crafts. A doughy letter from a An extract from a speech of Representative Green of Missouri, declaring that the South must not yield one inch at the coming session. Extract of a letter from Judge Berrien, declaring that he is neither a Disunionist nor Submissionist, and goes for putting down all sgitation about Slavery. Letter prom Savannah in favor of compromise. Judge Grier laying down the Law about Fugitives. The Great Union Meeting at Boston Only two or three miscellaneous articles in the

columns long of the Old Hunkers' Union Meeting at Manchester, New Hampshire. A shout of triumph over the result of the election in Georgia in favor of the Union and Compromise No. tice of the threats of Governor Roane of Arkansas. B. Bond, United States Marshal for Illinois commended for his proclamation of fidelity to the Fugitive Law. Article from the Public Ledger against Disunion. Notice of a Compromise Dinner to Speaker Cobb. More miscellaneous matter than usual. REPUBLIC -An editorial on the fearful state of

things among the Fire-Eaters of South Carolina, calculated to frighten the President. Union meeting at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in favor of the "Fugacious Bill," and all that. Mr. Mann, although elected, pronounced to be chosen against the will of a majority, which is claimed in favor of the Fugacious Bill and all kindred measures. The President's letter of sympathy to Dr. Collins, of Georgia-two articles from free State papers dare to be independent of mere class or sectional praising it. An article from the Patsburgh Journal, culogizing Judge Grier, the champion of the Fugacious Bill. Appropriation urged in favor of African Colonization. A little more missellaneous natter than usual. Southern Press .- White Slavery, by an Eng-

lishman, from the Boston Post. A Clingman meeting in North Carolina. Grumblings from the Marshall (Texas) Republican, against the acceptance of Pearce's bill. Mobile Register, down upon the President's sympathetic Dr. Collins letter. Quotations of proceedings at the North against the Fugitive Bill. Georgia terribly abused for declining to lead off in secession; but a confident hope expressed that she will follow in that line, Satirical comments on Boston, and its Free-Soilism. Denonciations of Judge Sharkey and Senator Foote. Reprobation of Yankee influence at the South. Religion desecrated to the purposes of or agitation of the question of the Fugitive Law, Fanaticism. Quotations from Northern Free Soil papers. Ridiculing the Union meetings. Satire on the radicalism of the North. The Richmond Republican stigmatized for concurring in opinion with the National Era and London Times about slave-running off, in the event of Disunion. The Union men of the South denounced for being found shoulder to shoulder with the Era and Abolitionists in defence of the Union. Alabama claimed for Disunion. Two or three brief items of ne particular interest. Friday, November 29.

No papers issued, and therefore a relief from

THE UNION .- Report of the Webster Union meeting in Fancuil Hall, occupying a solid page and a half, lacking a half column. Charge of Judge Huntington (of la) in favor of the Fugitive Law, a column and a half. Account of a reception given to Cass, Cobb, and Dickinson, in New York city. A defence of its position, threecolumns long, against the assaults of the ultra is in raptures with the Union meetings in that men in Mississippi, in which the editor pledges himself to go with him who goes furthest, should quarter. A communication from somebody in the adjustment measures of the late session be Petersburgh, Virginia, recommending the South. ern members to let the Northern do as they disturbed; and in which he says, "let the foul grave robbers who seek to disinter it (the Slave please about voting on the Fugitive Law and question) be handed over to Jack Ketch for should it be repealed, to declare the Union dissolvreward." "Heads I win, tails you lose." The ed. Entertains its readers with an account of editor triumphs over the Southern Press, rejoices proceedings at a dinner given to Mr. Cobb in in the success of the Union men in Georgia, Georgia. Two miscellaneous articles finish the wants them now to take the ground of "stand fast, hands off"-says, for the nine hundred and at Frankfort, with an article glorifying it. An ninety-ninth time, that the guaranties of the

so that he is making a clean breast of it, both to England and her children. The result of this erection of New Nork into an Archiepiscopate, is to throw the Bishops of Boston, Hartford, Albany, and Post of the State of Constant of Co the veracious Commercial of Cincinnati, of a abyss now yawning at our very feet." "Georgia

"Geographical Parties." The editor declares fragrant memory. A short lamentation over the that our bickerings spring out of "this cursed Massachusetts election. An article from the warfare on Slavery," that "it must be stopped," Ashtabula (O) Telegraph, trying to identify the that " native and foreign incendiaries must be aranti-slavery movement with Nullification, Dis- rested in their course," and announces that a union. &c. An article from the Baltimore Patriot, Whig member from the North is prepared, the very moment a movement shall be made to disturb the measures of the late session, to "nail the monster to the table."

Boston lauded for its Webster demonstration. Governor Seabrook's message referred to. Notice of a resolution in North Carolina Legislature in favor of non-intercourse, and the North thereupon admonished. Eighteen out of nineteen columns of this number dedicated to the most inflammatory appeals on the Slavery question.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER .- Seven solid columns devoted to a report of the quieting speeches and proceedings of the Union meeting in Philadelphia. and six columns to the report of the quieting proceedings of the Union meeting in Fancuil Hall-Comments upon Nashville Convention, Mississippi Legislature, Union meeting at Nashville, &c. Governor Seabrook's Disunion message Fifteen of its seventeen columns, current matter, devoted to the Slavery Question.

REPUBLIC-Seven columns given up to the Webster Union meeting in Faneuil Hall. "Liberty and Equality."-The editor invokes against the free blacks the hatred and competition of the whites. Webster Fancuil Hall meeting lauded-More than three columns bestowed on the Disunion Message of Governor Seabrook, who is threatened with the military power of the Union in the event of an overt act of treason. About twelve of its fourteen columns of reading matter devoted to the Slavery Question. SOUTHERN PRESS .- Got mislaid, but was full to

repletion of Slavery, and scarcely anything else-Sunday and Monday, Dec. 1, 2.

THE UNION.-Speeches of Cass, Cobb, and Dickinson, at their reception in New York, in favor of the Compromise and of the Fugitive Law, four and a half columns. Governor Seabrook's message, three columns. "Wilmot Proviso Redivivus"-a denunciation of the Free-Soilers. "Foreign Emissaries at a Discount"-Thompson again abused. An article announcing the purpose of the doughfaces to smother agitation, and recommending a National Union and State Rights Society, or a Non-Intervention Assochation. Mr. Cobb says the Union hengs on the Fugitive Law. Compromise Meeting at Augusta, Virginia. Necessity of Union among Southern men to defend Southern rights. Several items on the Slavery Question. One column devoted to miscellaneous matters.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.-Gen. Quit man's Message. South Carolina and her Position. Letter from General James Hamilton in favor of the Compromise. The Cass and Cobb reception at New York. One page and four columns occupied by the foregoing. Three columns more of reading matter, nearly one-half taken up with paragraphs on the Slavery Queston. REPUBLIC.-A long report on the rules of the

Supreme Court. Of the remaining nine columns of reading matter, seven are devoted to the Slavery Question SOUTHERN PRESS .- Eleven of fourteen columns

given to the same subject.

We have presented tables of the contents of the four Dailies for five days. The Southern Press was established for the purpose of agitation, and North" - an article from the New Hamp- is faithfully fulfilling its mission. It is doing all it can to array the two sections against each more injured by Disunion than the South. An other. But what shall be said of the other three announcement that Indiana is all right on the papers? Agitating to suppress agitation! Fight- as Willis, Longfellow, Prentice, Morris, Bryant. argument! Denouncing the One-ideaism of Anti-Slavery fanaticism, while yielding themselves up to the One-ideaism of Pro Slavery fanaticism! Seeking Harmony by proclaiming Discord! Laboring to allay excitement by the most inflammatory appeals!

Beautiful consistency! The Washington Union is the worst neitator in the country. Nothing that can produce a sensation escapes its eye. The exaggerated reports of the Telegraph are detailed with a fond particularity, and commented on with thundering and lightning. Every extravagaut sentiment uttered in the North is magnified, and every ultraism of the South enlarged upon, in the most exasperating style. The editor is like a man on board a burning vessel-he curses, he prays he shricks he fires alarm guns, his eyes stand out with horror-Verily, his readers, if they put faith in him, must be kept in a perpetual panic, looking hourly for a general blow up.

Amidst such influences Congress meets, and must legislate. Do not the People see how it is that | with a committee from the House, consisting of their will is so often disregarded? Their repre- Messrs. Hilliard, McDowell, and Duer, and insentatives, when they arrive here, lose sight of form him that a quorum of each House was in their constituents. They find themselves moving | session. among grim phantoms of Disunion and Civil War. The heavens are hung with portents, and strange voices are constantly stunning their ears with prophecies of unutterable woes impending. How happens it, that the Whig and Democratic

parties, the majority of each of which lies at the North, have never been fairly represented here, by journals which would not permit themselves to be enslaved or intimidated by the Slave Power? It is time for them to establish organs which shall

BISHOP SOULE STUMBLING.

Bishop Soule, who could not unite with the Northern Methodits in their anti-slavery policy, but joined the Church South, does not find it easy to please the uncompromising gentry of South Carolina. In a recent letter, in which he recommended that the 9th section in the Book of Discipline be left out, he gave utterance to the following sentiments:

"I have no sympathy with Slavery in any couny, or in any form; I have a deep sympathy with slaves, and not less with their masters, in our own country; and as a minister of the Gospel of Chrisi, would do all in my power to promote the higher interests of both."—Bishop Soule's Letter

The Fairfield (S. C.) Herald denounces these sentiments, and asserts that they are "entirely at variance with the views of South Carolina Methodists." If this be true, then we must understand that those Methodists have a sympathy with Slavery, but none with slaves or their masters! The Herald must be hard run for something to find fault with. Bishop Soule is as orthodox on Slavery as John C. Calhoun was

REPUBLICAN DIPLOMACY.

ELINU BURRETT SAYS-"It does strike me as directly misrepresenting

the dignity and duty of the great American Republic, when its representatives at foreign courts
put themselves into cooked hats and mongrel military coats, and 'tights' of bediddled plush, and
hung with long awkward swords, which they
would be ashamed to wear at home, and take upon
them other airs and boyish gewgaws, in order to dance attendance on either royalty or aristocracy.
I hope the People of the United States will look to this matter, and will demand that those whom they send abroad to represent their nation's dignity shall comport themselves consistently with their high vocation, and don no livery before Kings or Queens, or the minor potentates or principalities of Europe, on any occasion. So strongly does the impropriety of this deportment take hold of my own mind, that, if I were President of the United States, I would send no minister to any foreign court which should require him at any time to appear in any other than that plain civilian dress which the Constitution and customs of our country prescribe to him who receives the nation's guests at the White House in Washing-

The foreign ministers at Washington on great days of reception here, appear, not in our dress, Constitution, and the late Compromise, must be but the uniform of their respective countries. "He [the Pope] has actually raised the See of appeal in behalf of Union Associations, North and Constitution, and the late Compromise, must be but the uniform of their respective countries.

New York to the dignity of an Archbishopric; South, to put down fanaticism. Reports of the observed by the North, or the South will kick out. Our ministers abroad ought to have the sense,

the taste, and the independence, to wear in the courts of royalty their own country's costume. It would seem, too, that formerly, (we know not how it is now,) our consuls were enjoined by the Government to bedeck themselves with extraor. dinary furbelows. The Westminster Review, in an article on Consular Establishments, quotes from a French writer a circular from the American Secretary of State, dated August 8th, 1815, from which it appears that "the United States consuls are not only resplendent with golden olive leaves embroidered on their uniform coats, but "sjoutez a cela, qu'il est entendu que la monteur de Fepée. les boucles des souliers, et des jurretieres devrant être en or, au en métal doré."

The reviewer adds, "It must be a great night entirely to view serious Jonathan going ahead in his gold garters P?

We should infer from this peep behind the curtain, that our ministers abroad are compelled to make fools of themselves by some ridiculous regulation of the Department of State at home We hope somebody will look into the matter, and let the People know whether any regulations exist in said Department, obliging the representatives of their Sovereignty to don the livery of Foreign

nr The subscribers to the Era in Cincinnati, as their ms expire, will be called upon by our Agent, Mr. John Kirman, to whom they will make payments, including post age, as he settles the postage bills for all the packages of the Era sent to that place. The arrangements we have made there for the delivery of the paper have put an end to the complaints with which we were formerly troubled. and making the cost of the paper to the subscribers to greater than before, are very generally acceptable to our patrons. We hope to have an increase in our list i

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. October, 1850. New York Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Manry, Wash ington, D. C.

There are two articles in this number of the Review worthy of particular notice-a review of of Clarkson's Memoir of William Peun, and a

very elaborate article on Septennary Institutions. The reviewer defends Penn vigorously against the assaults of Macaulay, and plainly exposes his unfairness and false statements. The vindication is complete.

The article on Septennary Institutions is a labored assault upon the doctrine of those who naintain the obligation of the Jewish Sabbath. This number of the Review has a large departnent devoted to brief notices of Foreign Litera-

ture. It contains a very valuable record. SARTAIN'S MAGAZINES. Philadelphia. January, 1851. For

sale by W. Adam, Washington There is a wonderful profusion of embellish nents in this number. It is coverned all over with Beauty. In addition to the usual engravings. there are seven illustrations of Scenes in the Life of Our Saviour, executed in London, under the superintendence of Charles Heath. They constitute the first part of a series. Among the most attractive articles, we may name a pleasant, healthful article by Mrs. Kirkland, on the man who always looked on the dark side of things, till he learned better; the beginning of a story by Miss Bremer, on Northern Loves and Le-

gends; and a ballad from Mary Howitt. Anybody who subscribes for Sartain's Magazine will get the full worth of his money in good reading, as well as beautiful pictures.

SAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY January, 1850. Phila delphia. For sale as above

We confess we like to praise these monthlies Fraham's and Sartain's; they are favorites of ours We like the enterprise, tact, and taste of the publishers. The engravings in the January number of Graham's are very beautiful, and the array of contributors is imposing, embracing such name Bayard Taylor, Stoddard, &c.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE. New York. Fowler &

Mr. Giles furnishes a paper on O'Connell. We have "a Leaf from Memory," by R. H. Stoddard. There are several other very interesting articles, both original and selected.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the Thirty-First Congress commenced Monday, December 2d, at 12 Mr. King of Alabama, President protem., called

Chair in the House. Forty Senators appeared in their seats. There were no Senators from New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas,

the Senate to order. Mr. Cobb, Speaker, took the

Kentucky, and California. Mr. Berrien and Mr. Dickinson were appoint ed a committee to wait upon the President jointly

The annual message from the President was soon after received, read, and ordered to be printed; after which, the Senate adjourned. In the House, one hundred and seventy mem

bers were in their seats. George W. Morrison from New Hampshire elected in the place of General Wilson, and John B. Danner in the place of Mr. Nes of Pennsylva

nia, appeared, and were qualified. Mr. Tuck presented the papers of Mr. Perkins contestant for Mr. Morrison's seat, and they were referred to the Committee on Elections. An hour and a half was then occupied in choos

ng seats. The President's message was read, and a motion to print 15,000 extra copies, and refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union, was adopted. The House then adjourned. The members of both Houses seemed very tranquil, not appearing to understand that they are on the brink of a yawning gulf, as the Union in-

forms them. Tuesday, the House elected Mr. Gurley chap ain, and then adjourned. The Senate, after the introduction of some

resolutions of inquiry by Mr. Hale, adjourned. MR. WEBSTER AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Republic, speaking of Mr. Webster's return to Washington, after his tribulations in the East, says:

"Mr. Webster's recent experience has been remarkable. Within the last twelve months Massachusetts has deserted her political leader; her champion for five-and-twenty years, the man who has done more than any other to spread pros-perity over her towns and villages, to increase her wealth, to vindicate her name, and shed lustre upon her annals. A fragment of the Whig party of Massachusetts have abandoned Mr. Webster,

of Massachusetts have abandoned Mr. Webster, and have consequently abandoned the State to a coalition of Democrats and Abolitionists.

"The Whigs of Massachusetts are crushed by an unboly conspiracy, which, had they stood to their national platform, they would have triumphantly overcome. As it is, they must pass through antly overcome. As it is, they must pass through the ordeal of repentance, and return to that high the ordeal of repentance, and return to that high and honorable path of patriotism which Mr. Webster's course has pointed out. In the mean time, he and his friends may rejoice in the gratetime, he and his friends may rejoice in the gratetime, he and his friends may rejoice in the gratetime, he and his friends may rejoice in the gratetime, he and his friends may rejoice in the gratetime, he and his friends may rejoice in the gratetime, he and his friends may rejoice in the gratetime, he and his friends may rejoice in the gratetime of the gratetime o its most stubborn sons, including Isaac Hill, have recently given him unequivocal tokens of their admiration for his recent course. In New York, as he passed through the city a few days since, some of the old Tammany men came to the Astor House to shake his hand, and to express their gratitude for his patriotic views."

Well-Tammany Hall and the Granite Demooracy are, doubtless, sincere in their gratitude. Webster has done them service, by overthrowing, for the first time within a generation, the Whig dynasty in Massachusetts. Anticipating further services of the same sort, no wonder Issac Hill and Captain Rynders are ready to give him the fraternal hug. Doubtless their embraces will amply repay him for the loss of the affections of his old Whig friends in Massachusetts!